

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
Established (with important privileges under the Acts of Council, 7, 10, 11, and 14, Vic. No. 11) for granting Assurances on Lives, Preferred, Deferred, and Returnable Annuities, and for the accumulation of funds for the benefit of the members.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
—Money to be lent on mortgage of freehold property, at a low rate of interest, and on the security of the property.

DEWEY AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five per cent per annum, unless the cargo is lost or damaged.

OSLO, Patent Ship Wreck, Steamers, etc., where applications for insurance will be received.

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE, 119, George-street, opposite the Commercial Union Bank.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY for Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.

HEAD OFFICE.
London—1, Moorgate-street.

Branches.
Edinburgh—30, St. Andrew-square.

Chairman—The Right Hon. Lord Cairnes, M.P.

John Abernethy, Esq.,

George G. Anderson, Esq.,

Thomas James Fawcett, Esq.,

Charles R. McGrigor, Esq.,

G. A. Steveling, Esq.,

Sydney Agents—Messrs. and Messrs. 4, Charlotte-place.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This Company grants insurances against fire on every description of property.

Interest on Deposits.—The Corporation allows interest on money deposited for fixed periods of three, six, or twelve months.

Five Corporation grants cash credits, and discounts approved bills.

The Corporation grants drafts on London payable on demand, or at thirty days' sight; and drafts on Scotland or Ireland on demand.

Also, circular notes, negotiable in any part of the world.

Drafts are also granted on the branches of the Corporation at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, and Melbourne, at the exchange of the day.

The Corporation purchases or collects bills payable in London, or in any of the Colonies, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, and Melbourne.

GEORGE K. INGELW, manager.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The Directors of the Australian Mutual Provident Society invite all persons who may wish to provide for their families after their death to consider the duty of insuring their lives.

For instance, to secure £100 a year twenty years of age (if in good health) would have to pay £17 17s. 6d. per annum, or £200 a year twenty years of age, £34 17s. 6d. per annum, or £300 a year twenty years of age, £51 17s. 6d. per annum.

ROBERT THOMSON, secretary, and secretary to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1855).

Notice is hereby given that the half-yearly dividend of twenty-four shillings per share, on the capital stock of the Bank of Australasia, of fifty shillings per share, making together the sum of £4,800,000, and being at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum, declared by the Court of Directors, payable in London on the 14th October, 1886, will be payable to the shareholders on the Colonial Register, at the respective branches in the colonies, on and after the 12th January, 1887. J. J. ALCOCK, Secretary.

ST. JAMES' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Under the patronage and direction of the Lord Bishop of Sydney.

Head Master, C. W. ROWE, B.A., Graduate (in honore) of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Second Master, Mr. GREENY, of the Royal Institution, Belfast.

Classical and commercial education.

French and German.

Land surveying or navigation.

Drawing.

Hours of attendance, from 7 to 9 1/2 to 12 1/2.

The school will re-assemble on THURSDAY, Jan. 8th.

It is an important object in this school that, while pupils may attain a degree of proficiency in the various branches of English, in its various branches, French, music, drawing, coloring, and fancy needlework. Singing and dancing by efficient masters.

EDUCATION.—Miss GREENY, of Nurture, Newmarket, has been appointed to the position of governess.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—The Lent Term will commence on the 5th February. The Examination for MATRICULATION in the University will be held on the first day of Lent term, and will be in the following subjects:

The Greek and Latin languages.

Arithmetic, to simple equations inclusive.

Geometry, First Book of Euclid.

Candidates for Matriculation must make application to the Registrar before the commencement of the term.

H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—Candidates for Honors in Classics will be held during the first week in Lent Term.

The Examination for Honors in Mathematics will commence within one week after the conclusion of the examination for Honors in Classics.

H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The duties of the establishment on MONDAY, the 12th January, 1887, 22, Elizabeth-street North.

MATILDA HIGH SCHOOL.—This school will be re-opened on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1887.

The course of instruction will be in English, French, German, Latin, and Greek.

Those who shall finish their education in the school, and those who shall receive a University Education—embracing English, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, French, German, Latin, and Greek.

The school will be conducted by an amply sufficient staff of thoroughly qualified teachers. (At present it is conducted by two teachers, and the services of additional teachers will be procured as they are required.) While religious instruction will be imparted (unless parents or guardians direct otherwise), pupils will be encouraged to attend to it.

With a view of rendering the institution as accessible as possible to parents at a distance, a Boarding Establishment to accommodate the arrangements in which pupils will be accommodated at the lowest rate of charges, that, from year to year, will be found sufficient to cover the outlay for board and attendance.

The entire income of the school will be expended in maintaining and extending its operations, and thus and otherwise securing its permanent success.

TERMS FOR EDUCATION.

For English, History, Geography, and the Mercantile branches, £2 0 0

For Latin, Greek, or any of the above, £2 10 0

For French, German, and English, History, Geography, and the Mercantile branches, and French or German, or both, £3 0 0

For Board, £10 0 0

For Washing, £2 0 0

THE REV. THOMAS DRUITT, late Head Master of the St. John's Grammar School, being about to leave Sydney for Europe, requests that all accounts against him may be forwarded to P. M. STOKES, Esq., of King-street East, who is empowered to receive and give acquittances for all debts due on account of the school. Sydney, 24th December, 1886.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Conversations Classes conducted by Madame DUTHU, conjointly with Miss Reid, every THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Terms, two guineas per quarter. Government, £1 10s. 80, Prince-street.

SYDNEY LAND AND BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

Established pursuant to Acts of Council 7, Vic. No. 11, 11 Vic. No. 11, 11 Vic. No. 33, and 11 Vic. No. 36.

Directors:

John Macfarlane, Esq., Chairman.

Thomas Taylor, Esq., W. J. Lannon, Esq.,

Andrew Lenihan, Esq., J. Marshall, Esq.,

Mr. J. R. Trevelyan, Esq., Secretary.

Office—231, George-street.

This Society is established for the purpose of enabling its members to purchase freehold or leasehold property, or to pay off mortgages, the loan being repaid by easy monthly instalments; and to provide for those not requiring loans an opportunity for an investment, at interest, of small savings, which will imperceptibly increase to a useful sum.

Prospectuses, shares, and every information as to the payment of loans may be obtained of the secretary, daily, between the hours of 10 and 4.

Intending shareholders are informed that the Monthly Meeting for payment of subscriptions will be held THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at half-past 12 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. R. TREVELYAN, Secretary.

December 29th, 1886.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

The Honorable James Macfarlane, Esq., M.P., Chairman.

W. Bradley, Esq., M.L.C.,

H. Buchanan, Esq., M.L.C.,

H. O. Douglas, Esq., M.L.C.,

Thomas Holt, Esq., M.P.,

W. H. Isaac, Esq., M.L.C.,

Edward Knox, Esq., M.L.C.,

G. Gordon, Esq., M.P.,

A. Stanger, Esq., M.P.,

Patrick Kelly, Esq., M.L.C.,

It is proposed to establish in Sydney a club under the above designation.

Proposed entrance fee... £10 10 0

Members to be exempt from payment of the annual subscription during their absence from the colony.

It is proposed as a fundamental rule of this club, that members shall not be elected by ballot, but by a committee of management, consisting of not less than seventeen members.

Members desirous of joining this club are requested to forward their names to the Chairman of the Provisional Committee, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, Sydney, on or before the 1st January next.

Immediately after that date, a meeting will be convened to determine the rules and to select a committee for the election of members and for the general management of the club.

Provisional Committee Room, Metropolitan Hotel, Sydney, 27th December, 1886.

N.B.—The Provisional Committee will meet on TUESDAY next, the 30th December, at 11 a.m.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the sufferers from the late inundations in France.

Amount already advanced... £396 15 0

Messrs. Harpura...

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—BERNARD SCULLY.

In returning his sincere thanks to some thousands of friends who have patronized his business during the last year, and further begs to state to his numerous friends and the public at large that he has in George-street South, now finished the Chamber alterations.

B. B. Scully has to let his numerous friends and the public know that he is going into his business as Grocer, and will open on the 1st of January, 1887, with a new and well-selected stock of tea, groceries, and provisions, wholesale and retail; and it shall be his study to keep as low prices in the tea, grocery, and provision line as possible, and to provide for those not requiring loans an opportunity for an investment, at interest, of small savings, which will imperceptibly increase to a useful sum.

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it. A plan was submitted, by which it was shown that the place where the woman attempted to cross was not the public road. The jury returned a verdict "That Mr. Devondal had received the injuries, of which he died, by accidentally coming into collision with the coal waggon, and was not the public road." The jury returned a verdict "That Mr. Devondal had received the injuries, of which he died, by accidentally coming into collision with the coal waggon, and was not the public road."

The time has arrived when additional precautions should be used on the tramways in this neighbourhood for the protection of life, as from the increase of population and of traffic, the former exposed manner of using the lines will involve much increased risk and inevitable accidents; fencing should be extensively, if not generally adopted; and the use of locomotive power for traction, which will be soon, I believe, almost exclusively used, will require that precautionary means for public protection should be applied as a system, and be incorporated with the general policy for the management of the lines; this, no doubt, a humane, as well as a prudent discretion, will induce the early adoption.

The basis in aid of the completion of the infant school attached to the Newcastle Independent Church, opened yesterday, and it is hoped will, as it so well deserves, result favourably to the desired extent to the benevolent institution it is intended to serve.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—Perhaps you would not object to insert in your paper the following remarks concerning the sale of land on this river, on the 15th of this month, consisting of town and suburban allotments, which realised the sum of £216. The land was sold for the sum of £216, for fees for deeds the sum of £45, being at the rate of 16 per cent. on the whole purchase.

Certainly, for an allotment of land at £4, the sum of £16 is much more than 10 per cent. I wish this to be publicly known, and, I think, to be a fair price for the papers, that in South Australia they are proposing to reduce the fees on any quantity of land to the 10 per cent. and certainly the same might be done here.

Land on this river is fetching still an enormous price, in spite of the low rates of produce lately, though they are at present more encouraging. One of the allotments of land, which was the property of a man who had been in the colony for many years, and who was a native of New England, which, when completed, would be a fine estate, and would be a great benefit to the colony, is now for sale at a price of £100,000, which is a very high price for a piece of land of this size.

I have enclosed a small return of the two last sales, shewing the increase in the upriver price.

Macleay River, December 18th, 1856.

MACLEAY RIVER, 18th Dec. 1856. 17th Dec. 1856. 18th Dec. 1856. 19th Dec. 1856. 20th Dec. 1856. 21st Dec. 1856. 22nd Dec. 1856. 23rd Dec. 1856. 24th Dec. 1856. 25th Dec. 1856. 26th Dec. 1856. 27th Dec. 1856. 28th Dec. 1856. 29th Dec. 1856. 30th Dec. 1856. 31st Dec. 1856. 1st Jan. 1857. 2nd Jan. 1857. 3rd Jan. 1857. 4th Jan. 1857. 5th Jan. 1857. 6th Jan. 1857. 7th Jan. 1857. 8th Jan. 1857. 9th Jan. 1857. 10th Jan. 1857. 11th Jan. 1857. 12th Jan. 1857. 13th Jan. 1857. 14th Jan. 1857. 15th Jan. 1857. 16th Jan. 1857. 17th Jan. 1857. 18th Jan. 1857. 19th Jan. 1857. 20th Jan. 1857. 21st Jan. 1857. 22nd Jan. 1857. 23rd Jan. 1857. 24th Jan. 1857. 25th Jan. 1857. 26th Jan. 1857. 27th Jan. 1857. 28th Jan. 1857. 29th Jan. 1857. 30th Jan. 1857. 31st Jan. 1857. 1st Feb. 1857. 2nd Feb. 1857. 3rd Feb. 1857. 4th Feb. 1857. 5th Feb. 1857. 6th Feb. 1857. 7th Feb. 1857. 8th Feb. 1857. 9th Feb. 1857. 10th Feb. 1857. 11th Feb. 1857. 12th Feb. 1857. 13th Feb. 1857. 14th Feb. 1857. 15th Feb. 1857. 16th Feb. 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New South Wales, and more particularly described in
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of the 5th December, 1836,
3034.

PROGRESS OF NEW YORK.—It is but a few years since that Broadway, Liberty, Murray, Warren, Chambers, and other streets in the First, Third, and

TO BUILDERS, &c.—Tenders are required for the erection of an open shed, 36 feet long by 18 feet wide, on the Phoenix Wharf.

FOR SALE, a good Milch Goat. Apply to Mr. CLARK,
No. 3, Clarence-street, opposite the Crispin Arms.

WANTED, a Bricklayer, and a useful Bush Labourer,
W. REDMAN, solicitor, York-st. opposite Police
Office,

RESPECTABLE BOARD AND RESIDENCE, at 161, Castlereagh-street, corner of Park-street.

Printed and Published by JOHN FAIRFAX, at the
"Morning Herald" Printing Office, Pitt and Hunter Streets
on Friday, December 29, 1856.

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PRICE SIXPENCE

www.nla.gov.au/nla.news-page

ARRIVAL OF THE
ONEIDA.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, 9 A.M.

THE Oneida, the first of the European and Australian Mail Company's steamships, has arrived at Melbourne, after a passage of sixty-four days, of which, however, eleven were consumed in coaling at St. Vincent, St. Helena, and the Cape. Sir HENRY BARKLY, the new Governor of Victoria, was a passenger by her.

By the Governor-General, which has anticipated the arrival of the Oneida in this port, we have received copies of the *Argus* containing the chief points of interest in the European news, from Captain WATTS.

The unquiet state of Naples is the most exciting topic of continental politics. The infatuated king refuses to have any respect to alter his insane policy, and is fortifying his country against assault. Meanwhile the French and English representatives have been withdrawn from his court; and the fleets of the two countries have sailed for the Bay of Naples.

COUNT WALKER has replied from ally to the circular of Russia, in which the intervention of the Western Powers was condemned.

In Spain there has been another ministerial revolution. O'DONNELL has resigned, and NARVAEZ rules in his stead. LOPEZ NARVAEZ is reported to be aggrieved at the change as not conformable to his private plans, but at the same time is anxious to act with cordiality with England, in maintaining order in the Peninsula. The views of the two Governments, however, with regard to the future of Spain can hardly be identical, and diplomatic courtesy will be taxed to prevent the difference from leading to coolness, if not an open rupture.

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Professor WORME whose name is so identified with the progress of telegraphic communication in America, is in England arranging for the transatlantic submarine telegraph.

The next mail ship from England is to be the Simla, which has been chartered for two years from the Peninsular and Oriental Company. This company so far from obstructing their rivals, the successful contractors have, it is said, rendered them every assistance, a course which may possibly prove the prelude to a closer union hereafter.

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THE SUCCESSION TO THE GREEK THRONE.
The statement that Prince Adalbert would not submit to the conditions contained in Art. 40 of the Greek Constitution, requiring that the Greek throne should belong to the Greek

Church, is unfounded, says a letter from Munich. By a positive declaration of the king, he would only furnish an opportunity to the Powers that signed the protocol of London to interfere in the question of the Greek succession. Article 48 of the treaty of May 7, 1832, states that the king should go to his brother Louis, without heirs, the crown shall go to his brother Louis. It is possible that Prince Louis would not accept the crown, but he has three sons, and the question is, whether his renunciation can prejudice the rights of his sons. These negotiations take place without any intervention of Austria, and all the good offices generally attributed to that Power are more inventions.

PIRACY BY MALAYS.
Accounts have been received at Amsterdam, detailing the seizure of the ship *Twentieth*, from Rotterdam, by a portion of the crew. The vessel had been picked up and taken into Rio Janeiro by the *Talisman*, a French ship. The crew were in a state of mutiny, and had received every attention. She was taken in with on the 12th August, and twenty leagues south of Madeira, on fire. The *Talisman* took on board the master, his wife, and nine of the crew (the master, mate, and two sailors) severely wounded. Her crew originally consisted of thirty-three, of whom twenty-three were Malays. The Malays, who were the crew, were taken on board, and the ship was taken into Rio Janeiro. The Malays, who were the crew, were taken on board, and the ship was taken into Rio Janeiro.

It will be remembered that we reported the arrival of the *Twentieth* at Rio Janeiro, on the 12th, having arrived at Madeira under very suspicious circumstances, and that the local authorities had placed the whole in confinement. The whole affair is now explained, and it is to be hoped that these diabolical wretches will meet with their deserts for their conduct, in intention, of one of the most revolting murders on record.

ITALY.
DISTURBANCE IN THE ROMAN STATES.
A letter of the 7th from Forlì, in the *Papal States*, states that on the 6th instant (Sunday), a conflict of a somewhat serious nature took place between some soldiers of the Papal army, and a group of the *garibaldini*, about ten miles distant from Forlì, in a small place, where they fell upon each other with repeated blows. The command on this told the *garibaldini* that they were not to be disturbed, and that they were to be treated as soldiers, and not as rebels. The *garibaldini* refused to be treated as soldiers, and they were treated as rebels. The *garibaldini* refused to be treated as soldiers, and they were treated as rebels.

It appears that two young men, one of whom was smoking a pipe, were going by the barracks of the *garibaldini*. These ordered him to discontinue smoking, but he persisted. The *garibaldini* then ran out and followed the young man to a neighbouring café, where they fell upon each other with repeated blows. The command on this told the *garibaldini* that they were not to be disturbed, and that they were to be treated as soldiers, and not as rebels. The *garibaldini* refused to be treated as soldiers, and they were treated as rebels. The *garibaldini* refused to be treated as soldiers, and they were treated as rebels.

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The statement that Prince Adalbert would not submit to the conditions contained in Art. 40 of the Greek Constitution, requiring that the Greek throne should belong to the Greek

War; Lonsdale, Marine; General Bess; a appointed Captain-General of Madrid; and General Lonsdale, Director of the Cavalry in the 10th regiment.

Telegraphic despatches from Madrid to the 9th say that Government considers the *Don* as being in force. The military censorship was proceeding peacefully over a whole week.

There was a report that *Don* intended, on the raising of the state of siege, to publish a manifesto on the events which led to his downfall from power; but according to other accounts, he meant simply to present himself as a candidate for his native province of Logrono in the elections for the next Cortes.

Paris, Thursday Evening. Telegraphic advices from Madrid, dated yesterday, announce that the *Don* has been appointed as a candidate for his native province of Logrono in the elections for the next Cortes. The *Don* has been appointed as a candidate for his native province of Logrono in the elections for the next Cortes.

THE SOUND DUES.
Copenhagen, October 10.
The *Fæderalist* newspaper announces that the question of the Sound Dues is settled, England and Denmark having come to an agreement.

LATEST CONTINENTAL NEWS.
(From the Second Edition of the Times, October 17.)
FRANCE.
Paris, October 17.

Lord Howard, Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, had an audience with the Emperor yesterday. The Emperor was present, but I believe no one else. The Emperor was most gracious in his reception of Lord Howard, and he was most kind in his conversation with him. The conversation was very pleasant, and the Emperor was most kind in his conversation with him.

It appears that two young men, one of whom was smoking a pipe, were going by the barracks of the *garibaldini*. These ordered him to discontinue smoking, but he persisted. The *garibaldini* then ran out and followed the young man to a neighbouring café, where they fell upon each other with repeated blows. The command on this told the *garibaldini* that they were not to be disturbed, and that they were to be treated as soldiers, and not as rebels. The *garibaldini* refused to be treated as soldiers, and they were treated as rebels. The *garibaldini* refused to be treated as soldiers, and they were treated as rebels.

In Spain there has been another ministerial revolution. O'DONNELL has resigned, and NARVAEZ rules in his stead. LOPEZ NARVAEZ is reported to be aggrieved at the change as not conformable to his private plans, but at the same time is anxious to act with cordiality with England, in maintaining order in the Peninsula. The views of the two Governments, however, with regard to the future of Spain can hardly be identical, and diplomatic courtesy will be taxed to prevent the difference from leading to coolness, if not an open rupture.

Sardinia shows her anxiety about Austrian aggression, by restoring for her own defence the frontier fortress of Alessandria.

From Central America there is no decided intelligence. General Walker has suffered from the defection of his lieutenant Schlesinger, but still holds his ground, though not strong enough to conquer. In the United States the struggle for the Presidency continues fierce, the result appearing doubtful, though the balance is said to incline in favour of Fremont.

In England there is a momentary lull of politics. The conservative party is divided both as to policy and leadership, and Lord Palmerston enjoys in consequence an immunity from the fear of dangerous opposition. The new biographies have been filled up, and aspirations for ecclesiastical promotion once more quieted.

Professor WORME whose name is so identified with the progress of telegraphic communication in America, is in England arranging for the transatlantic submarine telegraph.

The next mail ship from England is to be the Simla, which has been chartered for two years from the Peninsular and Oriental Company. This company so far from obstructing their rivals, the successful contractors have, it is said, rendered them every assistance, a course which may possibly prove the prelude to a closer union hereafter.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

THE AFFAIRS OF NAPLES.
The answer of the Neapolitan Government to the last note presented by Baron Baciotti is expected in Paris from one moment to another. It is not anticipated that it will be satisfactory. As soon as it is received the *Moniteur* will publish an article on the Neapolitan question, giving, it is said, full information as to the position of the Government. The recall of M. Bismarck is considered certain. It is believed that the Government will be glad to get out of the affair as soon, and of course as possible, and that a very moderate concession would satisfy it. King Ferdinand knows his advantage, and the forbearance shown him will not be interpreted to the unwillingness to have the consequences of a revolutionary movement. A diplomatic dinner was given on Thursday at the hotel of the Foreign Minister, Paris. Amongst the guests was the Neapolitan Ambassador, M. Antonini, who, to all appearance, was as tranquil and as much at ease as if Naples and the Allies were the best friends in the world. Another Neapolitan of rank, the Prince of San Giacomo, was also present.

A letter from Berlin of the 10th, in the *German Journal*, of Frankfurt, says:—"Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, has sent a circular to the Neapolitan Government, giving, it is said, full information as to the position of the Government. The recall of M. Bismarck is considered certain. It is believed that the Government will be glad to get out of the affair as soon, and of course as possible, and that a very moderate concession would satisfy it. King Ferdinand knows his advantage, and the forbearance shown him will not be interpreted to the unwillingness to have the consequences of a revolutionary movement. A diplomatic dinner was given on Thursday at the hotel of the Foreign Minister, Paris. Amongst the guests was the Neapolitan Ambassador, M. Antonini, who, to all appearance, was as tranquil and as much at ease as if Naples and the Allies were the best friends in the world. Another Neapolitan of rank, the Prince of San Giacomo, was also present."

BOMBA BENT ON RESISTANCE.
The *Times* Naples correspondent writes on the 13th, with respect to the report of a new Administration, that Prince Satriano had not been sent for. The King was at Gaeta, and apparently still bent on resistance. The preparations for a defence were continued.

THE ALLIED SQUADRONS ORDERED TO PROCEED NAPLES.
The *Morning Post* correspondent writes on Thursday evening, that he understands that both the English and French squadrons had received orders to proceed to Naples. The Allied admirals would discountenance any demonstration on the part of the Neapolitans, and the people must learn their cause entirely in the hands of England and France.

SOMETHING OF A SUSPICIOUS PASSING BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.
The *Times* Vienna correspondent writes on the 12th that the Austrian Government strongly suspects that there is something passing between France and Russia which is kept from Austria and England. More than one foreign diplomatist is inclined to believe that a future alliance between Napoleon and Alexander has already been brought forward.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE GREEK THRONE.
The statement that Prince Adalbert would not submit to the conditions contained in Art. 40 of the Greek Constitution, requiring that the Greek throne should belong to the Greek

Church, is unfounded, says a letter from Munich. By a positive declaration of the king, he would only furnish an opportunity to the Powers that signed the protocol of London to interfere in the question of the Greek succession. Article 48 of the treaty of May 7, 1832, states that the king should go to his brother Louis, without heirs, the crown shall go to his brother Louis. It is possible that Prince Louis would not accept the crown, but he has three sons, and the question is, whether his renunciation can prejudice the rights of his sons. These negotiations take place without any intervention of Austria, and all the good offices generally attributed to that Power are more inventions.

PIRACY BY MALAYS.
Accounts have been received at Amsterdam, detailing the seizure of the ship *Twentieth*, from Rotterdam, by a portion of the crew. The vessel had been picked up and taken into Rio Janeiro by the *Talisman*, a French ship. The crew were in a state of mutiny, and had received every attention. She was taken in with on the 12th August, and twenty leagues south of Madeira, on fire. The *Talisman* took on board the master, his wife, and nine of the crew (the master, mate, and two sailors) severely wounded. Her crew originally consisted of thirty-three, of whom twenty-three were Malays. The Malays, who were the crew, were taken on board, and the ship was taken into Rio Janeiro.

It will be remembered that we reported the arrival of the *Twentieth* at Rio Janeiro, on the 12th, having arrived at Madeira under very suspicious circumstances, and that the local authorities had placed the whole in confinement. The whole affair is now explained, and it is to be hoped that these diabolical wretches will meet with their deserts for their conduct, in intention, of one of the most revolting murders on record.

ITALY.
DISTURBANCE IN THE ROMAN STATES.
A letter of the 7th from Forlì, in the *Papal States*, states that on the 6th instant (Sunday), a conflict of a somewhat serious nature took place between some soldiers of the Papal army, and a group of the *garibaldini*, about ten miles distant from Forlì, in a small place, where they fell upon each other with repeated blows. The command on this told the *garibaldini* that they were not to be disturbed, and that they were to be treated as soldiers, and not as rebels. The *garibaldini* refused to be treated as soldiers, and they were treated as rebels. The *garibaldini* refused to be treated as soldiers, and they were treated as rebels.

Wien, Thursday Evening, October 16.
The *Journal des Conventions* of the 16th instant, announces that in a battle fought on the river Laba the Russians lost 36 guns and 800 prisoners in the hands of the Austrians.

It is also announced that the Russians have been driven back from the River Kaba, with the loss of many men and guns.

FREE TRADE IN FRANCE.
The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the following: "The progress of our industry was so clearly proved after the universal Exposition of 1855, that the Government has decided to replace the prohibitive laws of our Customs by protective duties. It was a great step towards the goal towards which all nations must wend their way. In fact, the development of our industry and the progress of civilization require the progress of civilization."

"Deeply convinced of this, the Government has presented a bill to the Legislative body for the abolition of all prohibitions. This bill could not be voted last session, and the Government has decided to bring every possible information on the subject to the attention of the Chamber of Deputies."

"Under these circumstances, exaggerated alarms were, nevertheless, spread throughout the country, and turned to account by factions. His Majesty wished that all remonstrances (reclamations) made to him should be carefully examined and he gave orders to that effect to the Minister of Agriculture, of Commerce, and of Public Works."

"Enlightened by the Minister's report on the real state of our industry, the Emperor decided that the bill should be submitted to the Legislative body, should be modified in this sense, that the abolition of prohibitions should not take place after the first of July, 1861. A project de loi to this intent was immediately sent to the Council of State."

THE EAST.
Advices from Constantinople, received at Marseilles on Thursday, announce that the Porte is sending troops to Trebizond.

Austria refuses to pay the dues levied for the maintenance of a lighthouse at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, on the plea that she was not consulted respecting its establishment.

THE ISLES OF THE DANUBE.
A few days ago a document was published bearing the signature of Fud Pacha, in which the Emperor of Austria was charged with the right of the Sultan to annex the islands of the Danube directly to his empire, and to exercise full sovereign rights over them, instead of permitting the Emperor of Austria to exercise them. The document was signed by the Emperor of Austria, and it was a declaration of the Emperor of Austria, and it was a declaration of the Emperor of Austria.

THE RIFF PIRATES.
Intelligence has reached Gibraltar that the Emperor of Morocco has, at the instance of Mr. Drummond Hay, Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, consented to pay the owner and other persons interested in the capture of the pirates, which were captured in the Bay of Tunis, in the month of May last, the sum of 16,000 dollars as an indemnity for the plunder of that ship and her cargo.

The Emperor has also agreed to pay the 7000 dollars levied by the French Government on account of a vessel of the nation which was taken by the Riff pirates in the spring of 1855.

A large body of cavalry, under the command of the Emperor of Morocco, has been sent to the Rif, for the purpose of inflicting a severe chastisement upon the lawless inhabitants; and effective measures were being taken by the Moorish Government for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of piracy on the coast of the Rif, and well as bringing the Emperor's rebellious subjects of the Rif more completely under his Majesty's control.

ALGERIA.
The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes two reports from Marshal Baudouin, Governor-General of Algeria, giving a detailed account of an attack upon some of the Kabyles, which was repulsed with the loss of 1000 men, and the capture of 1000 prisoners, and the capture of 1000 prisoners, and the capture of 1000 prisoners.

In a second attack the loss was one killed and twenty-six wounded. The Kabyles of the Beni-Bou-Djedid, who were the cause of the attack, were repulsed with the loss of 1000 men, and the capture of 1000 prisoners, and the capture of 1000 prisoners.

A successful coup-de-main had also been made in the Annular district. The *Moniteur* of to-day contains a report from Marshal Baudouin, the Governor of Algeria, to the Minister of War, dated the 8th instant. The Marshal states that after the battle of the 5th, the Beni-Bou-Djedid, who were the cause of the attack, were repulsed with the loss of 1000 men, and the capture of 1000 prisoners, and the capture of 1000 prisoners.

THE PRESENT CRISIS IN THE HISTORY OF EUROPE.
(From the Times.)
It would seem that the era when nations shall no longer be able to defend themselves is yet far off in the opinion of the British rulers. The late war was a war of man of man of a millennium of free travel and prosperous export trade; but there is now little inclination to abandon those means of defence which have been created at such cost. A continental war, which our own cannot afford to forget the art of war, is engaged with equal diligence. Among the greatest military works of the present age must be reckoned the reconstruction of the fortress of Alessandria. The British have been working in the history of northern Italy during many generations. It has alternately defended Austrians against French, and French against Austrians. When Italy passed into the hands of the First Consul, the project of a new fortress was conceived, and the French Government was intent on their complete reconstruction. The King is no doubt aware that on the independence of his own territory rest all the hopes of Italy. The British have been working in the history of northern Italy during many generations. It has alternately defended Austrians against French, and French against Austrians. When Italy passed into the hands of the First Consul, the project of a new fortress was conceived, and the French Government was intent on their complete reconstruction. The King is no doubt aware that on the independence of his own territory rest all the hopes of Italy.

to the Spaniards; it surrendered to the Russian army in 1798, after a blockade in that memorable campaign, when the young General in the East, the French Republic was unable to withstand the combined force of the Czar and the German Emperor, seconded by the whole power of Great Britain. We may well hope that never again will a foreign enemy set foot within the precincts of the fortress. But it is a strange reflection that monarchies have, within little more than a century, been powerful enough to send conquering armies into this region of Europe, Spain, which was ruled at Milan and Naples for so many years, and which even in the middle of the last century was a first-rate State, is now of no more account than a petty principality. Its decline within the present century has been the most rapid in the history of the world. We can hardly realize that this kingdom, which now has only a few frigates and a small Grenada navy, has been the most rapid in the history of the world. We can hardly realize that this kingdom, which now has only a few frigates and a small Grenada navy, has been the most rapid in the history of the world.

After eight years more of warfare the monarchies were still able to put to sea 15 sail-of-the-line at the battle of Trafalgar. Since then every monarch has gone—colonies, ships, and commerce. The so-called Indian Ocean Republic, Patagonia, have become independent, or passed under the dominion of the Anglo-Saxon race. The poverty of the land is now the poverty of the sea. The grandeur of the kingdom have fallen from their high places among the aristocracies of Europe. We are now accustomed to look only with pity or contempt on what is passing at Madrid. If this has been the fate of the greatest of despotic kingdoms, may well have passed, for the future, Spain was, during a long period of European history, the dread of all who had the cause of liberty at heart. The reformed religion, popular institutions, the rights of all second-rate States, were supposed to be endangered by the monarchies of the monarchies which cared for nothing but to spread its unscrupulous and crushing army. Spain was supposed to possess above all men the genius for conquest, and the same genius, which made them certain of success in war, was the same genius which made them certain of success in war.

They were the most formidable enemies England or France had ever met, and to resist them was a task which was looked upon as the highest and boldest of all achievements. The monarchies of the monarchies which cared for nothing but to spread its unscrupulous and crushing army. Spain was supposed to possess above all men the genius for conquest, and the same genius, which made them certain of success in war, was the same genius which made them certain of success in war.

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Fifth Wards were principally taken up as private resi-

LET, and **RESPECTABLE** Furnished Drawing-room and Bedroom to LET, with attendance. Apply over-street, **Burry Hills**, three doors from Old South Church.

RENT.—To LET, from the 1st January next, an extensive **Pit-shed**, containing 3 floors, situate on the side of **Pitt-street**, between Market-street and King-street, now occupied by Messrs. Christopher M., Brothers, and Co. Apply to Mr. WILLIAM REID, solicitor, 4, Elizabeth-street.

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Gordon Pope, ... East Point, Ryde
A. Dodd, ... East Maitland
R. Blair, ... West Maitland
J. John Wisdom, ... Morpeth
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C. Cottrill, ... Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's
F. Colner, ... Petraman
E. P. Jones, ... Port Jackson, Concord, &c.
James Dale, ... Camperdown
W. Davey, ... North Shore
Peter Munro, ... Young-street, corner of Newmarket, Woolloomooloo

ELBOURNE.—MESSRS. GORDON and GOTCH, news agents, Western Collins-street, Melbourne, have advertisements for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

NEW AGENCY FOR THE HERALD. Mr. BENJAMIN LEE, the tenant of the old HERALD Letter Press Office, in the Strand, has been appointed agent for the papers, and to receive cash advertisements.

INDSOR, RICHMOND, WILBERFORCE, PITT TOWN.—Mr. THOMAS HARMER, stockbroker, re-elected, Windsor, has succeeded Mr. Laban White as news agent of the above places, and his receipts for the newspapers. Subscribers will be received by Mr. e, and advertisements for insertion in the HERALD are immediate attention.

DNEY MORNING HERALD.—
THE HIGH RATE OF ADVERTISING:
Two lines ... One shilling.
Four lines ... Two shillings.
Six lines ... Three shillings.
Eight ditto ... Four shillings.
Ten ditto ... Five shillings.
Eleven ditto ... Six shillings.
Twelve ditto ... Seven shillings.
Thirteen ditto ... Eight shillings.
Fourteen ditto ... Nine shillings.
Fifteen ditto ... Ten shillings.
Sixteen ditto ... Eleven shillings.
Seventeen ditto ... Twelve shillings.
Eighteen ditto ... Thirteen shillings.
Nineteen ditto ... Fourteen shillings.
Twenty ditto ... Fifteen shillings.
Twenty-one ditto ... Sixteen shillings.
Twenty-two ditto ... Seventeen shillings.
Twenty-three ditto ... Eighteen shillings.
Twenty-four ditto ... Nineteen shillings.
Twenty-five ditto ... Twenty shillings.
Twenty-six ditto ... Twenty-one shillings.
Twenty-seven ditto ... Twenty-two shillings.
Twenty-eight ditto ... Twenty-three shillings.
Twenty-nine ditto ... Twenty-four shillings.
Thirty ditto ... Twenty-five shillings.
Thirty-one ditto ... Twenty-six shillings.
Thirty-two ditto ... Twenty-seven shillings.
Thirty-three ditto ... Twenty-eight shillings.
Thirty-four ditto ... Twenty-nine shillings.
Thirty-five ditto ... Thirty shillings.
Thirty-six ditto ... Thirty-one shillings.
Thirty-seven ditto ... Thirty-two shillings.
Thirty-eight ditto ... Thirty-three shillings.
Thirty-nine ditto ... Thirty-four shillings.
Forty ditto ... Thirty-five shillings.
Forty-one ditto ... Thirty-six shillings.
Forty-two ditto ... Thirty-seven shillings.
Forty-three ditto ... Thirty-eight shillings.
Forty-four ditto ... Thirty-nine shillings.
Forty-five ditto ... Forty shillings.
Forty-six ditto ... Forty-one shillings.
Forty-seven ditto ... Forty-two shillings.
Forty-eight ditto ... Forty-three shillings.
Forty-nine ditto ... Forty-four shillings.
Fifty ditto ... Forty-five shillings.
Fifty-one ditto ... Forty-six shillings.
Fifty-two ditto ... Forty-seven shillings.
Fifty-three ditto ... Forty-eight shillings.
Fifty-four ditto ... Forty-nine shillings.
Fifty-five ditto ... Fifty shillings.
Fifty-six ditto ... Fifty-one shillings.
Fifty-seven ditto ... Fifty-two shillings.
Fifty-eight ditto ... Fifty-three shillings.
Fifty-nine ditto ... Fifty-four shillings.
Sixty ditto ... Fifty-five shillings.
Sixty-one ditto ... Fifty-six shillings.
Sixty-two ditto ... Fifty-seven shillings.
Sixty-three ditto ... Fifty-eight shillings.
Sixty-four ditto ... Fifty-nine shillings.
Sixty-five ditto ...六十 shillings.
Sixty-six ditto ... Sixty-one shillings.
Sixty-seven ditto ... Sixty-two shillings.
Sixty-eight ditto ... Sixty-three shillings.
Sixty-nine ditto ... Sixty-four shillings.
七十 ditto ... Sixty-five shillings.
七十-one ditto ... Sixty-six shillings.
七十-two ditto ... Sixty-seven shillings.
七十-three ditto ... Sixty-eight shillings.
七十-four ditto ... Sixty-nine shillings.
七十-five ditto ...七十 shillings.
七十-six ditto ...七十-one shillings.
七十-seven ditto ...七十-two shillings.
七十-eight ditto ...七十-three shillings.
七十-nine ditto ...七十-four shillings.
八十 ditto ...七十-five shillings.
八十-one ditto ...七十-six shillings.
八十-two ditto ...七十-seven shillings.
八十-three ditto ...七十-eight shillings.
八十-four ditto ...七十-nine shillings.
八十-five ditto ...八十 shillings.
八十-six ditto ...八十-one shillings.
八十-seven ditto ...八十-two shillings.
八十-eight ditto ...八十-three shillings.
八十-nine ditto ...八十-four shillings.
九十 ditto ...八十-five shillings.
九十-one ditto ...八十-six shillings.
九十-two ditto ...八十-seven shillings.
九十-three ditto ...八十-eight shillings.
九十-four ditto ...八十九 shillings.
九十-five ditto ...九十 shillings.
九十-six ditto ...九十-one shillings.
九十-seven ditto ...九十-two shillings.
九十-eight ditto ...九十-three shillings.
九十九 ditto ...九十-four shillings.
一百 ditto ...九十-five shillings.
一百零一 ditto ...九十-six shillings.
一百零二 ditto ...九十-seven shillings.
一百零三 ditto ...九十-eight shillings.
一百零四 ditto ...九十九 shillings.
一百零五 ditto ...一百 shillings.
一百零六 ditto ...一百零一 shillings.
一百零七 ditto ...一百零二 shillings.
一百零八 ditto ...一百零三 shillings.
一百零九 ditto ...一百零四 shillings.
一百一十 ditto ...一百零五 shillings.
一百一十一 ditto ...一百零六 shillings.
一百一十二 ditto ...一百零七 shillings.
一百一十三 ditto ...一百零八 shillings.
一百一十四 ditto ...一百零九 shillings.
一百一十五 ditto ...一百一